

Exhibit - Xi

[Ngiraingas verses Sanchez, 495 U.S. 182 (1990)].

*“At common law, a "corporation" was an "artificial perso[n] endowed with the legal capacity of perpetual succession" consisting either of a single individual (termed a "corporation sole") or of a collection of several individuals (a "corporation aggregate"). 3 H. Stephen, Commentaries on the Laws of England 166, 168 (1st Am. ed. 1845). The sovereign was considered a corporation. See id., at 170; see also 1 W. Blackstone, Commentaries *467. **Under the definitions supplied by contemporary law dictionaries, Territories would have been classified as "corporations" (and hence as "persons")** at the time that 1983 was enacted and the Dictionary Act recodified. See W. Anderson, A Dictionary of Law 261 (1893) ("All corporations were originally modeled upon a state or nation"); 1 J. Bouvier, A Law Dictionary Adapted to the Constitution and Laws of the United States of America 318-319 (11th ed. 1866) ("In this extensive sense the United States may be termed a corporation"); *Van Brocklin verses Tennessee*, 117 U.S. 151, 154 (1886) ("The United States is a . . . great corporation . . . ordained and established by the American people") (quoting *United States verses Maurice*, 26 F.Cas. 1211, 1216 (No. 15,747) (CC Va. 1823) (Marshall, C. J.)); *Cotton verses United States*, 11 How. 229, 231 (1851) (United States is "a corporation"). See generally *Trustees of Dartmouth College verses Woodward*, 4 Wheat. 518, 561-562 (1819) (explaining history of term "corporation").*

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